

INFORMATION REPORT

CONFIDENTIAL

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SUPPLEMENT TO
REPORT NO.

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SUBJECT: Facilities at Lanchihshan Airfield

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THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

- 25X1 1. The airfield at Lanchihshan (123-40, 42-10) (sic)* near T'iehling (123-51, 42-18), was started by the Japanese and about 90 percent completed. It remained unfinished until July 1949, when ten Soviet technicians came to assist in completing the installations. By December 1949, it was capable of receiving Soviet four-motored planes.
2. The field is 700 meters north of the Lanchihshan railway station. It is an oblong about eight kilometers long, surrounded by a tree-lined embankment. The entire area was dug up to the depth of about three feet and was then re-filled with clay to about 18 inches, then with pebbles to about 27 inches, and then topped with a coating of clay, sand and pitch,** pounded firm. The surface is dark grey in color. A runway three kilometers long and 50 meters wide extends east and west through the center of the field.*** It is surfaced with clay and pitch.**
3. On the east side of the field are 21 hangars, each 100 meters by 50 meters. Their capacity is 50 to 60 large or 300 smaller planes.
4. Eight hangars were constructed at the foot of a hill 1.5 kilometers east of the center of the field. They are 25 meters wide and seven meters high at the entrance and extend 100 meters into the hillside. All are lined with reinforced concrete. The entrances are camouflaged with trees to look like farm buildings (sic).
5. Other installations on the field include the following:
- a. Field headquarters office, a one-story wooden building covering an area of about 320 square yards. The basement, which is of reinforced concrete, serves as the office. The building is triangular in shape**** and is surrounded with trees.
 - b. Four groups of barracks, containing 50, 140, 200, and 300 units. Each building is a wooden structure of triangular shape, about 120 square yards in area. The group of 140 is used as housing for workers in the aircraft factory (see below).

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- c. Anti-aircraft gun emplacement on the hill above the cave hangars. There are five revolving anti-aircraft guns.
 - d. Hospital, formerly used by the Japanese Kwantung Army, a red-brick structure, two-storied in front, with a rear wing one-story high and roofed with sheet iron. The back yard contains a pond about 1.5 kilometers in circumference.
 - e. Supervisory office, a one-story blue brick building covering about 480 square yards. It has an attached warehouse built of dark wood with a black and grey sheet iron roof.
 - f. Food supply office, a two-story, red-brick building, of about 600 square yards, with a cement-tile roof. It has 15 or 16 red-brick warehouses attached to the main building.
 - g. Gasoline dump, underground and well-camouflaged from air observation.
 - h. A number of one-story brick buildings in western style, used by Soviet officers stationed in the area, and about 30 officers' houses, of dark wood with cement tile roofs.
 - i. South Camp, consisting of 14 one-story stone buildings, each covering about 600 square yards and roofed with black sheet iron. They were reportedly built by the Russians at the time of the Russo-Japanese war.
 - j. North Camp, consisting of eight buildings, similar to those of South Camp.
6. South of the airfield there is an aircraft factory in a reinforced concrete structure partly underground. It covers approximately 2,000 square yards.
7. A monument erected by the Russians to their fellows in the Russo-Japanese war stands on the field. It is about 15 meters high, the lower part of stone and the upper of blue brick. It is known as Lung Shou Shan (龍首山) Tower.

* [] Comment. Possibly Langtazushan (123-25, 41-01).

** [] Comment. The surface described is apparently of asphalt.

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**** [] Comment. This is the literal translation of the original.

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